

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, March 11.—Last 24 hours' rainfall, .02. Temperature, Max. 77; Min. 70. Weather, overcast and showery.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.04c. Per Ton, \$30.80. 88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 6 1/2 d. Per Ton, \$34.40.



ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1854

VOL. XLVII., NO. 7984.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1908.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GOVERNOR FREAR'S TOUR OF MAUI ISLE CHINA AND JAPAN ARE STILL TALKING OVER TATSU MARU

Plenty of Sightseeing and a Fatherly Address.

(Staff Correspondence.)

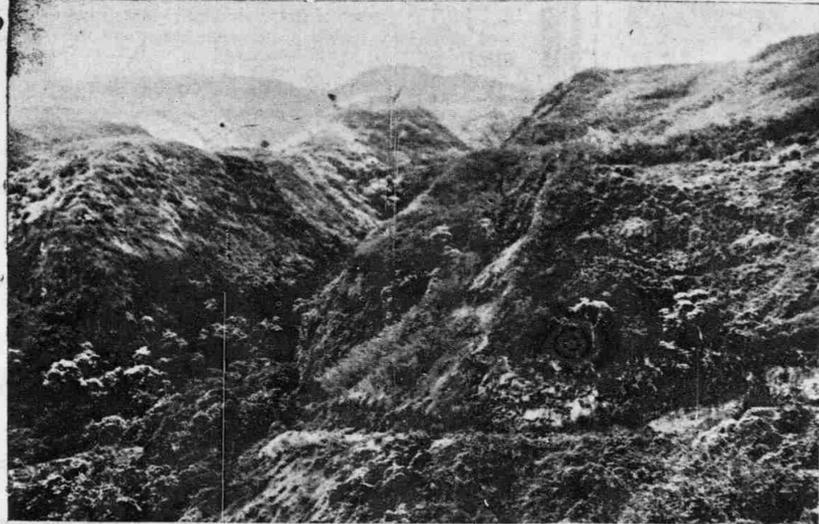
KAHULUUI, March 7.—This morning was spare time within the meaning of the present expedition—awaiting the departure of the Claudine for Hana—but it was far from being lost time in point either of enjoyment or of practical account.

As noted in a line or two scribbled in the few moments the train waited to permit Mr. Baldwin to telephone a message, Governor Frear and party were the guests of Hon. H. P. Baldwin for breakfast and a visit to the biggest sugar mill and plantation in the world. They boarded a passenger car in the plantation train immediately on landing from the Claudine and in a few minutes were set down at the front gate of the old managerial residence of Spreckelsville when that was the site of the mill and the headquarters of the estate.

Commissioner Pratt remained at Kahului, where he met Sub-Land Agent W. O. Aiken and with him laid out the land tour. Secretary Mott-Smith had scarcely enconced himself on the lanai with the other guests when Manager Harry Baldwin of Paia plantation came to remind him of a prior engagement made by mail. Miss Lily Paty, the Secretary's sister-in-law, with Mrs. Baldwin, was in a big autocar at the gate, and Mr. Mott-Smith and his little son were speedily whisked away to the manager's home at Hamakua-poko. After breakfasting there the Secretary was shown through the mill and over part of the plantation. He found everything in splendid condition. Paia is unique among Hawaiian sugar mills in that its grinding and rendering plant is installed upon one floor, the centrifugals and delivery apparatus being in the basement. Mr. Mott-Smith left his son at Hamakua-poko with Miss Paty, who is spending a few weeks there.

Upon arrival at Spreckelsville Mr. Baldwin conducted his guests to three bathrooms where they refreshed themselves during the journey. Then, for a short interval, they strolled about the tropical lawn, inspecting and sampling the growing fruits by way of enjoying the freedom of the place to which they had been bid on entering. The residence is a model one, judged by a proper conception of a tropical home. To the left of the front pathway going in is a jungle of plants and ferns, making a wonderfully natural resemblance to what one sees on some Hawaiian waysides, yet with the deft touch of cultivation which reveals a tasteful selection and refined husbandry. To the righthand side of the house, fronting a big lanai, is a spacious lawn fringed with orange and other fruit trees. When Mr. Baldwin came to make this his chief home the foliage at the front of the house was so dense as to shut out a splendid view. He had the trees culled and now the hospitable abode looks away out, over the fields and town hidden somewhere between to the magnificent Waialeale mountains cloven by the peerless Iao Valley.

At the breakfast table the rare qualities of the host's papayas and oranges were remarked by the guests. Mr. Baldwin told where he had got the seeds and divulged a wrinkle in the treatment of oranges which ought to be known by all who raise them. This is that most people here pluck their oranges too soon. By leaving



LOOKING INTO WAILUA GULCH, HANA, MAUI.

them on the trees a long time—three or four months—after they are apparently ripe Mr. Baldwin attributed the mellow character of the juice that his guests relished and praised.

On the subject of fruits Mr. Baldwin uttered alarm for the fate of tree growth in general on Maui, because of some new blight that is infesting ohia and koa trees. It had been reported that kukui trees also had begun to be smitten. He hoped that the government entomologists would not much longer delay giving serious attention to this pest, which is a menace not only to the forests and orchards of Maui but to those of the other islands.

Mrs. Baldwin most gracefully performed the part of hostess, adding greatly by her amiability to the unaffected efforts of her husband to make the party feel entirely at home. "That lovely breakfast" was the happiest topic the rest of the day among the guests whenever the spending of the first morning on Maui was mentioned. Shortly after breakfast Frank F. Baldwin, manager of the H. C. & S. Co., had three automobiles at the gate for a trip to mill and fields. Both the twin grinding plants were receiving in their titanic jaws a steady feed of cane. The mill is turning out about 350 tons of sugar a day of twenty-four hours, and both the mill warehouses and the shipping ones at Kahului are fairly choked with the output. Last year's crop was 44,143 1/2 tons, with 4500 tons from Kibei cane besides. The H. C. & S. Co.'s crop was from about 5494 acres. Extraction is close to 96 per cent in Punnene mill.

Mr. Seabury, superintendent; Mr. Savage, chemist, and Mr. Lougher, sugar boiler of the mill, were introduced to the Governor and party. Ingenious cane unloaders, consisting of mechanical claws, are used to transfer the loads from the cars to the feed traveling belts. The machine was invented by Mr. Wicks of Olaa plantation and is made at the Honolulu Iron Works. A request for it has come from Germany, for use in that country's colonies.

An ascent was made to the cupola of the mill, 100 feet from the ground, where a birdseye view of the whole vast plantation is obtainable. Half a dozen or more plantations are also in the prospect, and in fact practically the entire "isthmus" separating East from West Maui.

There is a tennis ground in a large square in front of the plantation office, and the elder Mr. Baldwin stated that a dancing pavilion was to be erected.

From the mill an automobile ride was taken clear to the top of the plantation. From there the ocean is in

(Continued on Page Two.)



VILLAGE OF HANA FROM THE SEA.

WASHINGTON FREES LO SUN

The United States District Attorney Will Now End Prosecution.

On cabled instructions from Washington the deportation case in the Federal Court against Lo Sun, the Chinese editor, is to be dropped and the defendant granted his right to remain on American soil and continue in his profession. The ruling of the Department at Washington, under which the discontinuance of the case comes, is a complete reversal of the former rulings and will have a far-reaching influence, one that will make the Lo Sun case a famous one among those responsible for the enforcement of the Exclusion Act. It is a legal somersault of which Lo Sun gets the benefit and which throws the burden of proof upon the authorities to show that any Chinese whom they would deport are laborers and relieves the ones under danger of deportation from having to prove that they belong to the very limited exempted class. It also establishes clearly the status of an editor as one of the favored ones under the provisions of the law.

This ruling of the department is coincidental with the arrival of the new Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, at Washington and comes, beyond doubt, as a result of the presentation of the Lo Sun case to him at the time he passed through Honolulu a few weeks ago. It shows, also, that the new Minister has a pull at Washington not possessed by his predecessor.

District Attorney Breckons yesterday refused to discuss the report that direct instructions regarding the disposition of the case had been received by him from Washington, but confirmed the report to the extent of announcing that when the case is called on Saturday morning next he will, without comment or explanation, move that it be discontinued.

In the meanwhile, pending the settlement of his case, Lo Sun has been going ahead with his school teaching and editing, since leaving the Mills school having started a Chinese school of his own in the rooms of the Mun Chang Tse society on River street, where he has a dozen pupils, instructing them in their native literature. This work was commended by Minister Wu, who expressed the hope that while the young Chinese of Hawaii would attend the public schools and educate themselves in English, they would not neglect the educating of themselves at the same time in Chinese.

The Minister went to the length of suggesting the possibility of the Chinese government assisting the brightest among the Chinese pupils in the public schools to continue their Chinese education, that eventually these youths might return to China as leaders in the movement that is awakening the Empire and which will eventually raise it to the status of a modern country.

SEVEN LEPERS TO LEAVE SUNDAY

Arrangements Made for Sending Japanese Lepers to Japan.

The arrangements for the return of the Japanese lepers at Molokai to their native land have all been made, and they are expected to arrive here by the Iwalani on Sunday morning and be transferred to the Japanese steamship Kasato Maru and sail for Japan. The arrangements were made on behalf of the Japanese government by Consul General Miki Saito, and the action of the Territorial officials has the approval of the government at Washington.

The movement to send these lepers to their native land came about through the action of the Japanese people of the islands, and that was based on the fact that Japan has recently decided to segregate the lepers in her own country and to provide for them in leper hospitals. The committee that was formed among the Japanese to raise funds for the purpose and carry it out, presented the matter to the Board of Health. The Board of Health would not consent to anything except upon the approval of the Japanese government, and the making of arrangements for the transportation of these people to Japan. The Japanese government by a cable to Consul General Miki Saito announced its willingness that these subjects who were suffering from leprosy and were in the Leper Settlement at Molokai should be returned to their native land. Notice of this was sent to Washington and the approval of the Washington government was secured.

Yesterday A. L. C. Atkinson on behalf of the Japanese, and President Pinkham of the Board of Health, sent a wireless message to J. D. McVeigh, the Superintendent of the settlement, President Pinkham authorizing him to send the seven Japanese lepers to Honolulu by the Iwalani. A message was also sent to the Iwalani at Maui authorizing the master of that vessel to receive the lepers. So they are expected on Sunday morning. Arrangements in the meanwhile have been made with the master of the Kasato Maru to receive them on his ship and transport them to Japan.

In addition to the seven Japanese there is one Korean at the settlement who will also be taken back to his native land if wireless communication can be established in time with the Iwalani. In addition there is a Japanese woman at the Kallhi Receiving Station, who recently came to the station from Kauai. It is believed among the Japanese that one of the effects of this action will be to bring any Japanese lepers there may be in hiding, out of their hiding, as they will now know that they can be sent home and will not have to go to Molokai.

There will still remain four Japanese. (Continued on Page Four.)

SUGAR AT 4.05

Late yesterday afternoon Wm. Williamson reported the receipt of a cablegram from New York announcing a sale of sugar at 4.05. Mr. Williamson said it was probably the sale of a small lot and had not been officially reported, but it showed the tendency of the market.

ARE STILL TALKING OVER TATSU MARU

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

PEKING, March 12.—Negotiations between the Chinese and Japanese governments over the Tatsu Maru are proceeding on the basis that Japan will take steps to stop the further importation of arms into China from Japan for the arming of the Chinese revolutionists.

While admitting that she was wrong in lowering the Japanese flag from the captured vessel and hoisting her own flag in its place, China claims throughout the negotiating that she has the right to confiscate vessels carrying arms and their cargoes.

ANNA GOULD FOLLOWED BY MATRIMONIAL COUNT

CHERBOURG, France, March 12.—Anna Gould sailed for New York yesterday. It is reported that the Count de Sagan is also a passenger on the same liner.

FLEET NOW AT ANCHOR IN MAGDALENA BAY

SAN DIEGO, March 12.—The fleet has arrived at Magdalena Bay and will remain there for a short time for target practise.

STOCK DEALING TO BE INVESTIGATED.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—President Roosevelt has ordered an investigation to be made into the general question of stock dealing now that legislation eliminating the gambling features of stock manipulations is being proposed.

More than a dozen bills framed to limit speculation in the stock and commodity exchanges by forbidding short selling and transactions in futures have been introduced during the present session of Congress. President Roosevelt, in his latest message, after declaring that he would like, if he knew how, to ask for laws "to prevent at least the grosser forms of gambling in securities and commodities, such as making large sales of what men do not possess, and 'cornering' the market," admits that "the great bulk of the business transacted on the exchanges is not only legitimate, but is necessary to the workings of our modern industrial system." The problem which has thus far baffled the legislators is to extirpate the "bucket-shop" type of operation without seriously interfering with the legitimate functions of the exchanges.

Mr. Bryan, speaking recently in New York City, declared that, "measured by the number of suicides caused by the New York Stock Exchange, Monte Carlo is an innocent pleasure-resort by comparison"; and added that the men in charge of the Louisiana lottery "never did a tithe of the harm that the grain-gamblers and the stock-gamblers of New York do every day, nor did they ever exercise anything like the corrupting influence over politics."

THAW IS INDEED CRAZY.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Papers in Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's proceedings for divorce from Harry K. Thaw were today served on the husband in the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane. Thaw declares that he will oppose the suit for final separation.

EXCHANGING MANY MESSAGES.

SAN DIEGO, March 11.—Twenty-six messages by wireless from Admiral Evans' flagship Connecticut were today transmitted via this station to the Navy Department and the President at Washington.

PRESIDENT SUSTAINED IN RE BROWNSVILLE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today again voted to sustain President Roosevelt's action in the Brownsville matter.

RUEF'S FRIENDS AT WORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Attempts are now being made to secure the release of Abe Ruef. There are thirty-nine indictments pending against Schmitz.

ONE SQUADRON GOES NORTH.

SAN DIEGO, March 11.—Admiral Swinbourne's squadron passed northward today.

SAN FRANCISCO ON MAY 5.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Admiral Evans and fleet will be here on May 5.

DISASTROUS BLAZE AT MANILA.

MANILA, March 11.—Fire has destroyed two thousand native houses.

THE IROQUOIS OFF THE WAYS

Is Taking on Stores and Will Sail for Midway Today.

The Iroquois came off the marine railway at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was on the ways just about twenty-four hours. During that time her bottom was thoroughly cleaned and was given two coats of paint. She was brought around to her berth where the work of putting aboard her stores was proceeded with. She will sail today for Midway to bring back the twenty marines who are there under command of Lieutenant Nevin, together with their stores, munitions and guns. It seems now that the 47 inch guns from the New Orleans were never taken to Midway. They were left here by the New Orleans to be taken there and were all ready to be taken there, being fitted up here, but for some reason were never sent.

Admiral Very says that the only guns there are at Midway are two six-pounders, but that there is no powder there for these, so that our marine station at Midway is very much in the position in this respect that the Spanish Governor of Guam was in 1898 when the Charleston steamed up the bay toward its capital city and the Spanish Governor came out to apologize because he had no powder with which to return the Charleston's salute. The Spanish Governor found himself a prisoner of war, while it is to be hoped the Governor of Midway will never find himself such.

A report that the Midway guard was being recalled because Lieutenant Nevin had resigned probably has no basis of fact inasmuch as no information has ever been received that he had resigned, and Admiral Very has no knowledge that he has resigned, if he has.